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ABSTRACT

A historical overview of the Pontifical College Josephinium and the A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library from 1888 to 1993 is presented. This is the only pontifical college outside Rome, Italy. Pontifical status reverses the tradition of local control by the bishop of the diocese. The college supports a curriculum of liberal arts and the School of Theology. The library supports the curriculum. A major strength of the library is the theological collection and archival materials in Latin and German. The published and unpublished primary sources used in this paper were based on "de visu" examination. This history is meant to stimulate further research into theological library history. (Contains 57 references.) (Author)

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A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE PONTIFICAL COLLEGE JOSEPHINIUM AND THE A. T. WEHRLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

A Master's Research Paper submitted to the
Kent State University School of Library and Information Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Library Science

by

Marilyn Neale

October, 1993

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ABSTRACT

A historical overview of the Pontifical College Josephinium and the A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library from 1888 to 1993 is presented. This is the only pontifical college outside Rome, Italy. Pontifical status reverses the tradition of local control by the bishop of the diocese. The College supports a curriculum of Liberal Arts and the School of Theology. The Library supports the curriculum. A major strength of the Library is the theological collection and archival materials in Latin and German. The published and unpublished primary sources used in this paper were based on **de visu** examination. This history is meant to stimulate further research into theological library history.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

List of Figures iv

Acknowledgements v

I. Introduction 1

Purpose of the Study 1

Definition of Terms 4

Limitations of the Study 6

II. Literature Review 7

III. Methodology 13

IV. The Pontifical College Josephinium and the A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library 16

Background 16

History 18

Library Statistics 23

Special Collections Room 24

Description of Historical Bibliography 26

Current Library Collection 38

Summary 40

Appendix A: Major Primary Sources of the Library 43

Reference List 44

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Title page of **Catalog of Old and Venerable Books** . . 28

2. Entry from **Catalog of Old and Venerable Books** . . . 30

3. Entry from **Liturgy, Canon Law and Patrology** 31

4. Title page of **Biography and Hagiographa** 32

5. Bibliographic entry from **Biography and Hagiographa** . 33

6. Title page from **A List of Books in the Seminarians' Library at the Pontifical College Josephinium** . . . 34

7. Bibliographic entry from **A List of Books in the Seminarians' Library** 35

8. Bibliographic entry from **A List of Books in the Seminarians' Library** 36

9. Bibliographic entry from **A List of Books in the Seminarians' Library** 37

10. Example of the Lynn-Peterson Classification Scheme used for religious works 39

11. A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library Floor Plan - First Floor 41

12. A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library Floor Plan - Second Floor 42

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Pontifical College Josephinium is a unique institution of higher learning in the United States. It is under the immediate direction of the Vatican and is the only pontifical college in the western hemisphere. The Josephinium reports to the Vatican through the Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, the Vatican's ambassador to the United States. The Josephinium's primary mission is to train students for the Roman Catholic priesthood (White 1989, 179).

There are basically two types of institutions devoted to the training of Roman Catholic clergy. They differ by reason of the authority under which they are conducted and by the special purposes for which they serve. The diocesan seminary is under the direct jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese. The second is the religious seminary, which is under the direct jurisdiction of a religious order, and has for its purpose the recruitment and training of candidates for the priesthood to serve the special purposes undertaken by the religious community. The Pontifical College Josephinium is placed in the second type of institution, as its authority is the Vatican. The secondary mission is to train candidates for missionary or non-diocesal locations (Kortendick 1965, 105).

Purpose of the Study

The Pontifical College Josephinium is a special academic theological institution. The Josephinium comprises a College

1.

of Liberal Arts and the School of Theology. For several decades, the College focused on preparing students to minister to German-speaking Catholics across the United States. At present, the Josephinium prepares candidates for the priesthood in less populated and missionary dioceses. Over the last three decades, special emphasis has been placed on preparing those interested in serving Hispanic Americans (White 1989, 180).

The A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library was dedicated in 1958 and supports the college curriculum with emphasis in philosophy, Latin American studies, literature and psychology. A major strength of the library is the theological collection supporting the School of Theology, and archival material, rare books, and incunabula which are housed in the Special Collections Room of the Library (**Josephinium Newsletter** Winter 1983, 1).

The founder of the Josephinium, Joseph Jessing, established the first library for the use of the faculty (Fick 1988, 110). The purpose of the library derived from the mission of the institution and supported the educational and vocational programs.

Since 1877, when the Josephinium was located on East Main Street in Columbus, the library has been an integral part of the school. In 1931, upon the move to the present location, in Worthington, the library was expanded for student use. In 1938, the present library was dedicated, to commemorate the founding of the Josephinium (**Josephinium Review** 1959, 4).

The $28,000 facility was expanded through the generosity of A. T. Wehrle in 1958 and the library was renamed in his honor (**Josephinium Review** 1959, 5).

The Pontifical College Josephinium is the result of Monsignor Joseph Jessing, who founded a home for orphan boys and, in 1888, offered to sponsor poor boys who wished to become priests. Four years later, on December 12, 1892, the Josephinium became a pontifical institution. The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to the United States serves as Chancellor and represents the Josephinium to the Congregation for Catholic Education. On June 5, 1894, the College was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and on June 14, 1894, it was chartered as a degree-issuing institution. The college was now under the authority of the Vatican, as opposed to being under the authority of a diocesan bishop (White 1989, 180).

The audience for this paper is religious scholars and laymen in pursuit of theological library history. The significant value in limiting this study to the Josephinium is due to its uniqueness. It is the only pontifical institution outside of Rome, Italy. This study would be unmanageable, if inclusive of all theological libraries, because of the vast number of religions in the United States and of theological libraries, as well. Even among Roman Catholic higher education institutions in the United States, it enjoys a unique status.

The A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library is a special library, existing within a larger institution--The Pontifical College Josephinium. Its mission is closely linked to that of the parent organization.

This paper endeavors to establish a history of the Pontifical College Josephinium and the A.T. Wehrle Memorial Library. The paper is designed to be used as a historical research tool for theological scholars, students of history and lay people interested in library history.

This information covers the history and development of the A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library and the Pontifical College Josephinium in three parts: origin of each entity, a description of the Library materials from early primary sources to the current sources, and future plans for the continuation of the development of the Library.

Definition of Terms

Definitions of terms give clarity to what is proposed in the study, what is under study, and the resulting end product of the study. Following are terms and concepts used within the context of this paper.

Harrod's Librarians' Glossary and Reference Book (1987) provides the following definition:

Academic library - those universities, colleges, schools, and all institutions forming part of, or associated with, educational institutions.

According to **The Catholic Encyclopedia** (1991):

Pontifical refers to certain institutes...which are under the authority of the Holy See [The Pope], as opposed to being under the authority of a diocesan bishop through the Congregation for Religious and Secular Institutes. Religious communities which are of pontifical right are required to submit their constitutions to the Holy See for approval.

The term primary source needs clarification. According to Barzun's **The Modern Researcher**, "in historiography, the primary source is distinguised from the secondary source by the fact that the former gives the words of the witnesses or first recorders or an event. An example would be handwritten reports or personal letters" (Barzun 1985, 24).

Secondary source refers to information that is not an eyewitness report but is based on a primary source (Shields and Uhle 1985, 137).

The **Josephinium Journal of Theology** provides the following definition:

Seminary - a school of theology, in order to receive the intellectual information necessary to become ministers of Christ.

Theological library refers to those libraries and theological collections which must support the needs of theological degree programs and the need of faculty, students and visiting scholars (Whipple 1984, 167).

Limitations of the Study

This paper is limited to the English language and to the United States of America. A specific limitation is the collection at the A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library collection at the Pontifical College Josephinium and the chronological years 1888 to 1993.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A comprehensive literature review is divided into two sections: primary sources and secondary sources of historical literature. The justification for this division is to give prominence to the rare book collection at the A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library. Many of these sources date back to the late fifteenth century.

Among the Library's rare book collection are two kinds of primary library historical sources. The **Catalog of Old and Venerable Books** (circa 1890), **Biography and Hagiography** (circa 1900) and **A List of Books in the Seminarians' Library at the Pontifical College Josephinium** (1903) are primary library historical sources and give specific reference to the collection of the library. These primary sources are authentic and verifiable library records, as described in the Methodology section of this paper, in discussing principles of historical criticism. The author(s) of these works cannot be established. However, as shown in Figures 1-9, manual written ledgers are illustrated. Oral history and the testimony of the current head librarian, Peter Veracka, stated that seminarians of the early College days, acted as librarians and wrote the early library historical ledgers (Veracka 1993).

The second type of historical primary sources held among the collection of rare materials consist of in-house publications

such as weekly newspapers and newsletters. After careful and careful and detailed synthesis of these materials, the history of the Josephinium and Library was revealed, in parts over a period of years.

Significant among these sources are **The Josephinium Weekly** (1914-1946) which evolved into the **Josephinium Review** (1947-1964) and, eventually, became **The Josephinium** (1967-1976). These weekly newspaper periodicals and/or serials in newspaper format provided college and library history relevant to this study.

More contemporary sources are published by the Library such as **The A. T. Wehrle Library** (1991-1992), and **Library Newsletter** (1991-1993). These publications are published irregularly but provide an avenue to historical data concerning the Library.

Other contemporary library sources are: **Guide to Library Resources** and **A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library Information.**

The overriding principle of a literature review is to establish what has been published on the topic presented and to compare and contrast the published works with the topic of the paper. A comprehensive literature review of secondary sources employing library historical research was conducted for the purpose of this paper.

This historical research produced a wealth of information on church history and Christianity. These works are broad in scope, such as Petry (1962). Petry's work is comprehensive and retrospective on the subject of church history. Roman Catholicism

and the Papacy are included but it is not specific to, nor inclusive of, the history of the Pontifical College Josephinium. Catholic education, in terms of schools of theology is discussed but it is not specific to the historical context of this paper.

Other retrospective works such as Dolan (1985) and Straus (1987) are excellent sources for church history and Roman Catholicism. However, these sources are too broad for the specific historical aspects of this paper.

Wagoner (1986) discusses Catholic libraries of Rome and the Vatican. From a historical perspective, these two works outline a listing of libraries, their origins, dates, and the approximate number of items that each collection contains. This work does not include the only pontifical institution outside Rome, Italy and is not relevant to the history of the Josephinium.

These authors are not advantageous: Lyons (1986), Jordahl (1990), De Klerk (1980), Dunkly (1991) and Hogan (1991). These works are contemporary studies of theological libraries, in general, but are not retrospective nor contemporary histories of libraries.

Lee and Putz (1965) provide a guide to the composition of a seminary library. The necessary resources of a library are not the focus of this paper, however.

Harris and Davis (1978) have compiled a classic tool for researchers in American library history. This bibliography cites

9.

several works concerning theological and seminary library histories. There are no specific citations to the history of the Josephinium or the Library. The works cited are useful as comparative studies such as: the Trinity Theological Library at Harvard compared to a Jewish theological library.

Dicker (1988) discusses how a Jewish seminary library was born in the midst of controversy but has grown to have one of the most important collections of Judaica outside Israel. The chief value is that it fills the need for a history of the Jewish Theological Seminary Library over one hundred years. However, the Josephinium differs in religion and funding sources.

Dawley (1969), Hussey (1979) and the **Josephinium Journal of Theology** (1982) promote a framework of an historical study of theological libraries and institutions. These works are devoted to theological and/or seminary library history. Again, they are not specific to the Library history of the Josephinium.

The **Sketch of Ohio Libraries** (1902) describes the library holdings but is limited to the origin, date, founder, number and type of works in the Josephinium and, also, Trinity Lutheran Seminary library in that time period.

Huber (1988) was specific to the time period and experience of another Columbus area seminary. Huber was the head librarian from 1973-1988. However, the seminary split to become Capital University and Trinity Lutheran Seminary with two separate libraries. The Josephinium remains one institution.

10.

A title by Fick (1988) is compatible with the topic of this paper and relates to the historical development of the Pontifical College Josephinium and the Library. Fick's work is a comprehensive history, arranged by administrator era, rather than by chronology. However, this source is germane to the historical aspect of this paper.

White (1989) is a current non-Josephinium source that provides a brief history of the need for German-trained clergy for the German American Catholics. He discusses the hostility between Irish Americans and German Americans in the late 1800s which reinforced the call for German clergy.

The Library in the Catholic Theological Seminary in the United States by Kortendick (1965) was relevant to the type of library, especially in the 1960s, but is a survey of the administrative and organizational structure of the library and is not a history.

The biography of **Monsignor Joseph Jessing (1836-1899): Founder of the Pontifical College Josephinium** (Miller 1936) was another source relevant to the historical development of this paper.

Sources that are compatible with the historical component of the proposed study are in-house publications such as **The Josephininum Pontifical College of Liberal Arts and Theological Seminary College Catalog 1992-1993** outlining the curriculum. This publication includes library history, as well as that of the Josephinium. Historical information is revealed

in the mission statement, history, and the academic theological program of instruction.

The literature review revealed unpublished documents and literature appropriate to the topic of this paper. This unpublished literature such as theses and dissertations is held in the archives of various institutions and was unattainable through interlibrary loan for the purpose of "de visu" examination.

In conclusion, the primary sources at the Josephinium and the Library are better suited for the synthesis of historical development. These primary sources are supplemented by selected and prioritized secondary sources.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study employs historical library research methodologies. The historical research information is extrapolated from Josephinium primary and secondary theological library history and Josephinium monographs. Primary sources at the Pontifical College Josephinium and the A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library are synthesized for research information supporting the historical component of this study.

There are numerous other tools to collect the historical data. These tools are in-print and electronic bibliographic utilities such as: **Library & Information Science Abstracts** (LISA), **Library Literature, America: History and Life, Religion Index Two: Multi-Author Works, Humanities Index, Religious and Theological Abstracts, The Catholic Periodical and Literature Index**, DIALOG (File 190) Religion Index. WORLDCAT (OCLC) was accessed for supporting the bibliographic component of the study. These utilities were searched from 1988 to 1993.

The most confirming tool for collection of the data is the principle of "de visu," a personal examination of the historical primary literature under study within the Library at the Josephinium.

Primary sources used and researched in this paper are authentic Pontifical College Josephinium materials. This is verified by the date and place of publication and statement of responsibility which can be verified by employing the

13.

principles of "de visu." The current library director, Peter Veracka, has rendered testimony to the authenticity of the primary sources researched, synthesized and illustrated in this paper. Based upon these facts, the principle of "historical criticism" was not employed to verify and authenticate these primary sources.

Numerous visits were made to the A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library of the Pontifical College Josephinium to ascertain, acquire and synthesize historical library and college documents.

IV. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE PONTIFICAL COLLEGE JOSEPHINIUM AND THE A. T. WEHRLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Background

The founder of the Pontifical College Josephinium, Joseph Jessing, was born in 1836 at Munster, Westphalia in Germany to a poor family (White 1989, 179).

Mr. Jessing, after one term of enlistment in the Prussian Army, served as secretary of St. Michael Bruderschaft, a military-religious group that served to defend the papacy. Due to his lack of secondary education, Jessing was unable to join the priesthood in Germany (Miller 1936, 84).

In 1867, Joseph Jessing emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio and taught at a Catholic school in Hamilton. He entered Mount St. Mary's Seminary of the West in 1868 and was ordained a priest for the diocese of Columbus, Ohio in 1870. His first parish was Sacred Heart Church in Pomeroy (Laghi 1988, 4). In 1874, Fr. Jessing renamed the church paper the **Ohio Wasienfreund** (Ohio Orphan's Friend) and began to raise funds throughout the state of Ohio for the support of St. Joseph's Orphanage for Boys (White 1989, 180).

He moved the orphanage to Columbus in 1877 and brought in orphans from around the country. He placed the orphans in German homes in the midwest (White 1989, 179).

Fr. Jessing formed a "Clerical Students Aid Society" to solicit funds for those of German descent who wished to become priests, through his newspaper, the **Ohio Wasienfreund.** which had one of the largest circulations of German newspapers

15.

in the midwest (Miller 1936, 103).

In 1888, Jessing opened his own minor seminary, free of charge, to train German-American young men for the priesthood. He sought a means of securing a sound base for his varied operations of publishing, industrial school, religious goods factory, and the minor seminary for ethnic Germans (Fick, 1988).

Amid ethnic hostility between German and English-speaking Catholics, Jessing and Monsignor Paul Baumgarten, who was visiting the United States in order to attend German Catholic conventions, made a plea to the Vatican for the seminary to come under the protection of the Holy See (White 1989, 179).

The dream came true on December 12, 1892, when St. Joseph's Seminary became the Pontifical Collegium Josephinium (Fick, 1988). With the Apostolic Delegate serving as the Chancellor, assisted by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, the Josephinium would continue after Jessing's death in 1899.

The first class of six was ordained on June 29, 1899 by the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Sebastiano Martinelli. Monsignor Jessing died a few months later on November 29. The Josephinium flourished, with the orphanage as a part of the multifaceted organization which was sustained by the **Ohio Wasienfreund**'s fundraising appeals and the income from the religious goods factory (White 1989, 180).

The pontifical status reversed the tradition of local control of diocesan clerical training by the bishop of the diocese. The alumni of the Josephinium were intended for dioceses in

16.

the United States but the policies for that training were determined elsewhere. The Pontifical Josephinium is the legacy of Joseph Jessing, who gained the permanent intervention of the Vatican in the area of diocesan clerical training.

The Josephinium continued its programs through the 1920s. A national constituency of German Americans continued to support the college through the periodicals, **Josephinium Weekly** and the **Ohio Wasienfreund.** The Josephinium was staffed by clerical alumni recruited after ordination and Jessing's loyal priest associates (**Josephinium Weekly** October 15, 1938, 2).

Construction of a new seminary began in 1929 at the rural site near Worthington, Ohio where the Josephinium continues today. Donors had contributed $609,000 by opening day in November 1931 (**Josephinium Weekly** October 5, 1931, 2).

Over its first century, The Josephinium was frequently a struggling institution. Finances were precarious. The ingenuity of rectors and treasurers in finding sources for the support of the Josephinium is legendary (Kleinz 1988. 7).

Gradually, the need for German-speaking priests subsided, but the Josephinium continued its mission of educating men in financial need. Today, students from Burma, India, Japan, Korea, Nigeria, Columbia and the United States study at the College (**L'Osservatore Romano** December 23/30, 1992, 7).

17.

History

The Josephinium library has grown and developed to become a major resource center not only for the institution but for the central Ohio comunity, as well. The history of the library began with Joseph Jessing's personal library which contained many important works.

Among them were: a 1555 edition of Martin Luther's works in German, an edition of the works of Thomas Aquinas printed between 1612-38, and early editions of the writings of the Church. Several of these volumes were featured at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago (**Library Newsletter** 1992, 2).

Although positive documentation is not available, most of the older items in the collection came from the original Jessing library. Unfortunately, a list of holdings has not been found.

Jessing made his library available to the faculty and, upon his death in 1899, the library became the property of the Josephinium. Little is known about the size or location of the library before 1903. A pamphlet of that date entitled, **A List of Books in the Seminarians' Library at the Pontifical College Josephinium** lists 1,000 titles in sixteen subject areas that were available for student use (See Figure 7).

The first librarian, Father Max Philipp, prepared **A Catalogue of Books in the Professors' Library of the Pontifical College Josephinium**, dated 1908. This pamphlet lists 1,994 volumes in seven subject areas. The cost of each volume is recorded.

18.

The **Memorial Album of the New Pontifical Josephinium 1888-1931** includes a photograph of the Faculty Library which was located in what is now the Reception Area, Faculty Lounge and Development Office. There were also two other libraries--one for the senior college and theology students and one for the junior college-high school students. The student body of each house elected "librarians." This arrangement continued until 1938 (**Library Newsletter** 1992, 3).

Planning for the Golden Jubilee Year began in 1937 for the construction of a new library. The sum of $10,000 was collected and ground was broken in 1938. Students participated in the construction by digging trenches for the foundation, hauling bricks, mixing mortar, painting the interior walls and staining the oak furniture (**Library Newsletter** 1992, 4).

The library was dedicated by Archbishop Amleto Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate, on May 29, 1938. The completed library was a spacious and attractive building consisting of a 80' by 40' reading room and 42' square stack section. Total cost of the library was $28,107.82 (**Library Newsletter** 1992, 2).

The books from the three separate libraries were not consolidated into the new library until October. The students of the preparatory school carried books to the new facility for three hours. Estimates were that each student walked six miles and carried 590 pounds. It would be several more weeks before the library was fully operational (**Josephinium Weekly** October 15, 1938, 2).

The construction debt of $17,877.55 was to weigh heavily upon the Josephinium for the next several years. Fund raising during 1939 would focus on the call for donations (Kleinschmidt 1963, 13).

Greater accessiblity to the collection followed over the next few years. "Before 1946, the book stacks were closed to patrons," according to Fr. Kleinschmidt, retired librarian. An open stack policy was initiated,with the approval of the library director, Monsignor Miller. Thus, in 1946, library hours were extended to the entire class day, 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. The library had previously only been open from 1:00-2:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday and from 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. on Sunday and holidays (**Library Newsletter**, 1992, 2).

In 1948, there were 1,994 books available for faculty use and 750 titles for student use (**Library Newsletter** 1992, 3).

In 1957, ground was broken for a new building. This project cost over $900,000 and was dedicated on June 11, 1958 by Archbishop Cicognani. Upon completion of this project, the attention focused on expansion of library facilties (Kleinshmidt 1963, 14).

The library was cramped for space and required updating. In 1958, library materials were packed into boxes and remodeling of the library with an addition was begun. Wings were added to the east and west sides of the building to provide space for the librarian's office, a periodical room, rest room,

bindery, and shipping and receiving room. A second floor was added to the stack area including a special locked cage section for the rare book collection. The main reading room was remodeled with new windows, fluorescent lighting and an acoustical ceiling. A new entrance, lobby and cloakroom were added (Kleinschmidt 1963, 14).

Total cost of this project was over $110,000. Most of the cost of this project was underwritten by Augustine T. Wehrle, a businessman from Newark, Ohio. The library was renamed in his honor. The remodeled library was blessed on May 29, 1959 by Archbishop Vagnozzi, the new Apostolic Delegate. The collection numbered 43,303 volumes and grew at the rate of 800 volumes per year. Over the past fifty one years, the collection had increased by 40,000 volumes (Fick 1988, 138).

Religious and theological publishing increased over the next twenty years. Old textbooks and theological manuals were replaced by a whole range of new books and periodicals. A good library became of central importance to Catholic colleges. The library became cramped again for space. In 1980, there were 81,500 volumes in the library, as well as 20,000 volumes of bound periodicals. The library, also, had a large collection of records, microfilm and slides (Fick 1988, 139).

The administration was aware that a resolution of the library space problem was needed. Space studies were conducted to determine the best solution for library expansion. The decision was made to convert the former high school building into a

library and classroom facility. Space Design International, a Cincinnati architectural firm owned by alumnus, Jim Fitgerald, was hired. His firm specialized in the renovation of older buildings. A series of planning meetings were held with the rector and treasurer of the college and with the library administration to ascertain the requirements and desired features of the new library. The contents of the library, which had been located on the second floor of the high school, were packed into 750 boxes and stored in hallways (**Josephinium Newsletter** Winter 1983, 1).

Accreditation depended on an improved library facility which caused the Board of Trustees to authorize borrowing funds from the endowment to begin construction. A $1,000,000 capital fund drive was started. The sum of $100,000 was again donated by the A. T. Wehrle Foundation and restricted to library expenditures. The additional $900,000 was contributed by alumni, students, staff, Board members, friends from the Columbus area, and from other dioceses. The goal was reached on June 30, 1983 (Fick 1988, 138).

The new library would have many new services to offer, such as: listening room, microfilm area, typing room, four faculty study rooms and a special collections room to house the rare books and archival materials. More study areas with tables, carrels and lounge chairs would be provided (**Josephinium Newsletter** Fall 1981, 3).

There was an increase in the use of the library generated

by its elevated importance in the academic curriculum. This use illustrated the value of efficient use of existing facilities by the college (**Josephinium Newsletter** Fall 1981, 1).

Library Statistics

Circulation figures indicated that during the first year that privileges were extended to students (1946-1947), 1,571 items were circulated from the library shelves. During the 1953-1954 school year, that figure had risen to 3,537; during the school year 1961-1962 students and faculty circulation was 10,761 items (**Josephinium Alumni News** 1963, 12).

New items were added to library shelves during the 1953-1954 period; there were about 370 acquisitions. The period from 1961-1962 saw a total of 803 new items, an increase over 200%. The expenditures for books, periodicals and supplies can be considered an indication of the library's importance to an institution dedicated to education. The 1947-1948 expenditures were close to $1,000. During the 1961-1962 school year, this figure rose to $3,541 (**Josephinium Alumni News** 1963, 13).

In 1982, at the dedication of the new Library, the collection was over 100,000 items. Circulation reached an all-time high, increasing 27% the first year and 13% the second year. In 1992, the tenth anniversary of the new Library,

the collection grew to 110,000 items: 92,000 books, 14,000 bound periodicals, 4,000 cassettes and videos and 525 periodicals. An average of 2,500 monographs are added each year (**Library Newsletter** 1992, 6).

During the first three years of operation, circulation increased 1,000 items per year and stabilized at 11,000 items per year. Overall, circulation increased 58% since the new Library facility opened. (**Josephinium Newsletter** Autumn 1986, 6).

Special Collections Room

The Special Collections Room is designed and equipped to protect the rare books from both fire and water damage with a special halon fire suppression system. In 1987, a program was initiated to identify, catalog and clean the books in this collection. Father Leo Stelten, Professor of Classics, assists Fr. Anthony Kleinschmidt, the librarian for forty years, with this project (**Josephinium Newsletter** Winter 1989, 5).

The necessity for evaluation of the older books to ensure adequate insurance coverage was undertaken by an outside consultant, Robert Tibbetts, rare book librarian at Ohio State University. His report gave a description of the total rare book collection's value, the proper precautions to be taken when loaning rare volumes for exhibition, and it highlighted preservation needs (Schroft 1992, 105).

There are approximately 1,700 volumes in the rare book collection and 20 volumes of incunabula. Most of these books are written in Latin or German and the title page and bibliographic information require translation into English. This is a slow and tedious process. Each book is collated to verify that all pages, leaves or signatures are complete and arranged in proper order. Illustrations, engravings or woodcuts are noted. The condition of these books varies. Many are in poor condition. Others are in excellent condition. One set of five volumes, the writings of Saint Antoninus, printed in 1474, appears to be almost new. The pages are crisp and white, the print is bold and dark. The binding (of stamped pigskin over wooden boards) is decorated with metal corners, metal clasps, and metal knobs which serve to protect the binding from being scratched. The title page is missing (**Josephinium Newsletter** Winter 1989, 5).

A copy of the **De Vita Beata Opusculum** (a small work about holy life) is housed in the library and is the only known copy of this work in the United States. It was printed in Deventer, the Netherlands, in 1508 by Jacobus de Breda. According to a rare book catalog dated 1936, the only other known copy of this work was in the Cathedral library of Cologne, Germany (**Josephinium Newsletter** Winter 1989, 5).

Some of these books bear the handwritten name of Monsignor Joseph Jessing, the founder of the Josephinium. Most leave no clue as to their origins. Some are huge, as many as forty

centimeters high, and some are as thick as two telephone books. Others are small, only a few pages. A wide variety of subject matter is covered in these rare books but the emphasis seems to be on moral Theology, patrology and scripture. The early published works of Martin Luther are part of the collection and were purchased by Monsignor Jessing. Many of the titles are in German since that was the language of the classroom for the early years of the Josephinium (**Josephinium Newsletter** Winter 1989, 6).

The next section illustrates examples of early bibliographic organization of materials.

Description of Historical Bibliography

In the late nineteenth century and at Ebla (2600 B.C.), libraries had a system in which library materials and/or the collection was organized for accession and retrieval purposes. These organizational systems were unique, in terms of style of organization. Wellisch (1981) describes Ebla as the oldest organized library collection of records. These early records were chiefly clay tablets. The shape of the tablet seemed to define subject matter recorded within. The arrangement of the tablets on shelves was systematic and accessible. The first line of the text was visible over the edge of the tablet and also, in front of it. The spine of each tablet had a concise description of the contents.

These individualistic styles of library material organiation were implemented before Melvil Dewey established and set standards for library material organization in the late nineteenth century. The predominant standard, still in use in seminary libraries today, is the card catalog (De Klerk 1980, 114).

The Josephinium Library, a late nineteenth century theological institution of scholarly academic pursuits, did maintain library materials organized in a method that was systematic and accessible. This early system of collection organization was basic, but, nevertheless, functional. Early library organization of the materials and/or collection was done through the use of listings in ledgers with manual script entries. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate this organization, employing the use of ledgers and the recorded entries. The **Catalog of Old and Venerable Books** in the collection of rare books is from the late 1800s (see Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1 is the title page of the ledger, whereas, the entries of the collection are illustrated in Figure 2, which is indicative of a basic systematic methodology of library material or collection organization. Each entry is categorized into a broad base category according to subject and assigned an accession number, which is indicated on the left hand side of each entry. Figure 2, as well, depicts the way in which multiple copies of an item are entered, indicated by "tom" at the right side of the entered item.

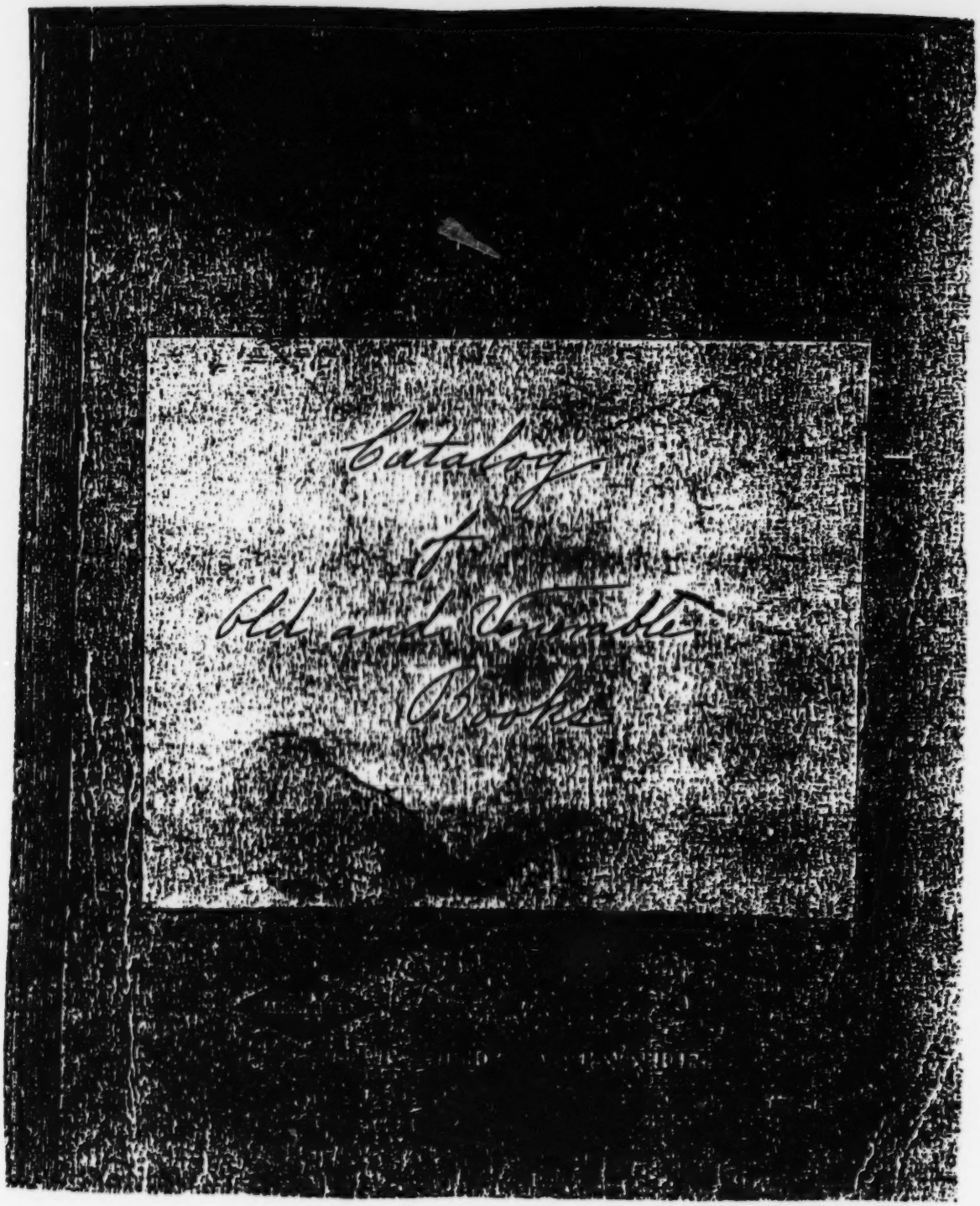

Figure 1.

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Liturgy, Canon Law, and Patrology, circa early nineteenth century, further illustrates library and collection organization, through the use of ledger entry listings that is shown in Figure 3.

The early biography collection, circa early twentieth century, was organized for accession and retrieval through the use of manual script-entered ledgers. Figure 4 shows the title page of **Biography and Hagiographa.** Figure 5 illustrates a page from this ledger outlining the biographical collection, as noted, circa early twentieth century. Biographies were arranged by shelf numbers, as shown in Figure 5. Each entry is assigned an accession number. In order for the user to access a specific biography, one would have to scan the entire ledger to attain the number for the biography and then go to the designated shelf to acquire the item. These early biography ledger entries were not alphabetically arranged. Even though the ledger method of organization of library materials may have been cumbersome, the Josephinium employed principles of library material organization in the early days of operation.

As early as 1903, the library published bibliographies in typeset format, thereby, making the manual entry ledgers obsolete. Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9 are all illustrations of early twentieth century bibliography, in typeset, that was employed for organization of collection purposes. The title of this early

29.

Case XII. below.

1–14 Bibliotheca Patrum et Antiquorum Scriptorum

15. St. Hilarii Pict. Opera, tom. 1

16. Clementis Alex. Opera,

17 " " " tom. 2

Case ~~XIX~~ XXVII and XXVIII.

18. Ss. Patres Aevi Apostolici, tom. 1

19 " " " 2

20. Opera St. Justini Mart., Athenagorae, Theophili

21–29 Cornelius a Lapide, Commentaria

30–33 Opera Martini Lutheri

34. Martyrologium Romanum

35. Tirini Commentarius in Scripturam.

36. Opere del Padre Paolo Segneri, tom. 3.

37. Natalis Alexandri in Evangelia,

38. La Sainte Bible,

Figure 2

1. Summula Caietani, 1550.
2. Vecchiotti, Joannis Card. Soglia Institutiones iuris publici et privati ecclesiastici.
3. Craisson, Manuale totius iuris canonici, tom. I.
4. " " " 2.
5. " " " 3.
6. " " " 4.
7. Joannis Devoti Institutiones canonicae, tom. I.
8. " " " 2.
9. Bouix, Instit. iuris canonici, tom. I.
10. " " " 2.
11. Baart, The Roman Court.
12. Konings, Commentarium in facultates apostolicas.
13. Droste-Messmer, Canonical Procedure.
14. Tractatus de iure et principiis iuris et de dispens. matrim.
15. Die Papstwahl (1829).
16. Rosshirt, Manuale Latinitatis iuris canonici (1862).
17. Silbfold, Die Parochialrechte (1846).
18. Nilles, Commentaria in concil. plen. Baltimorense III.

Figure 3

31.

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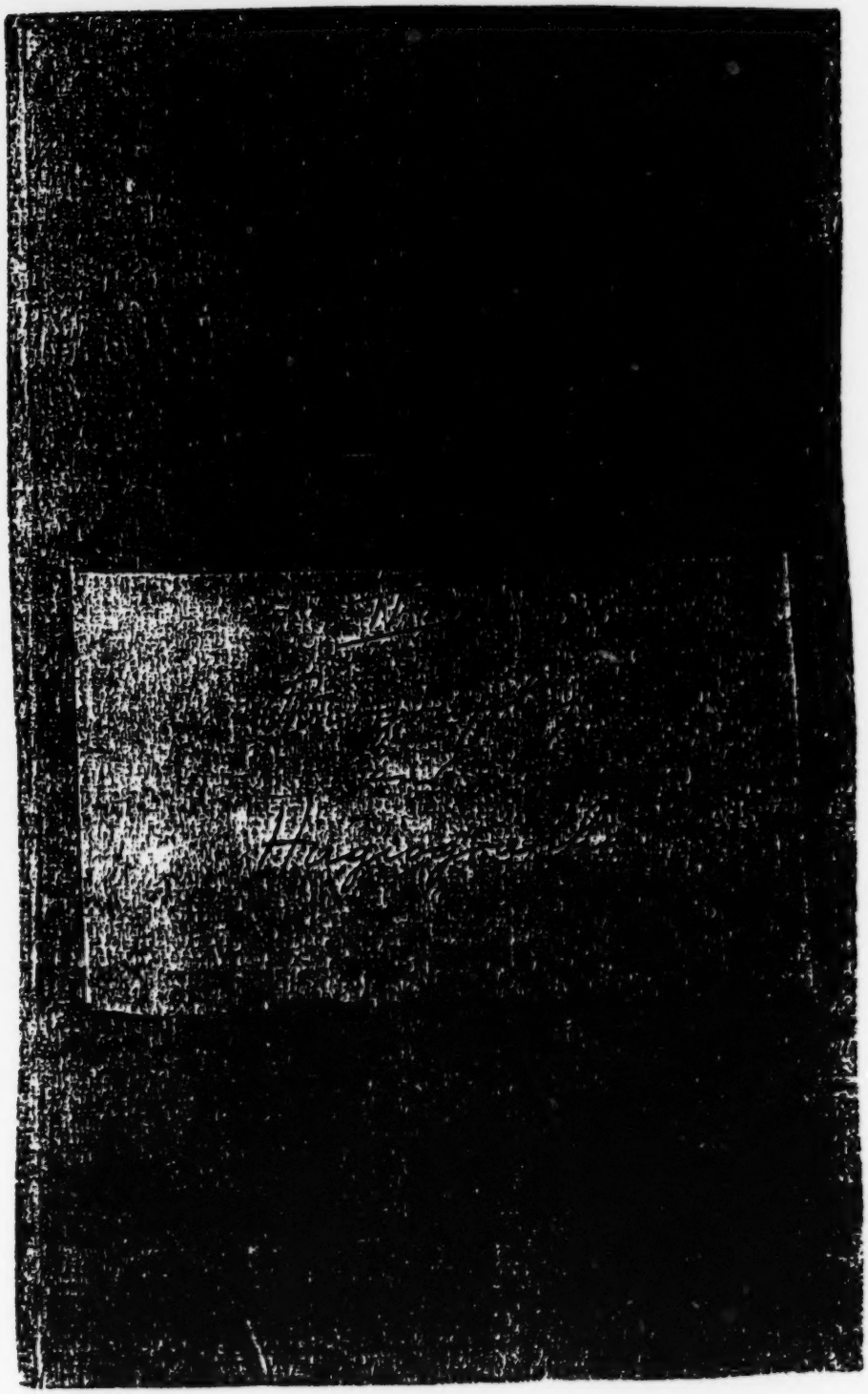

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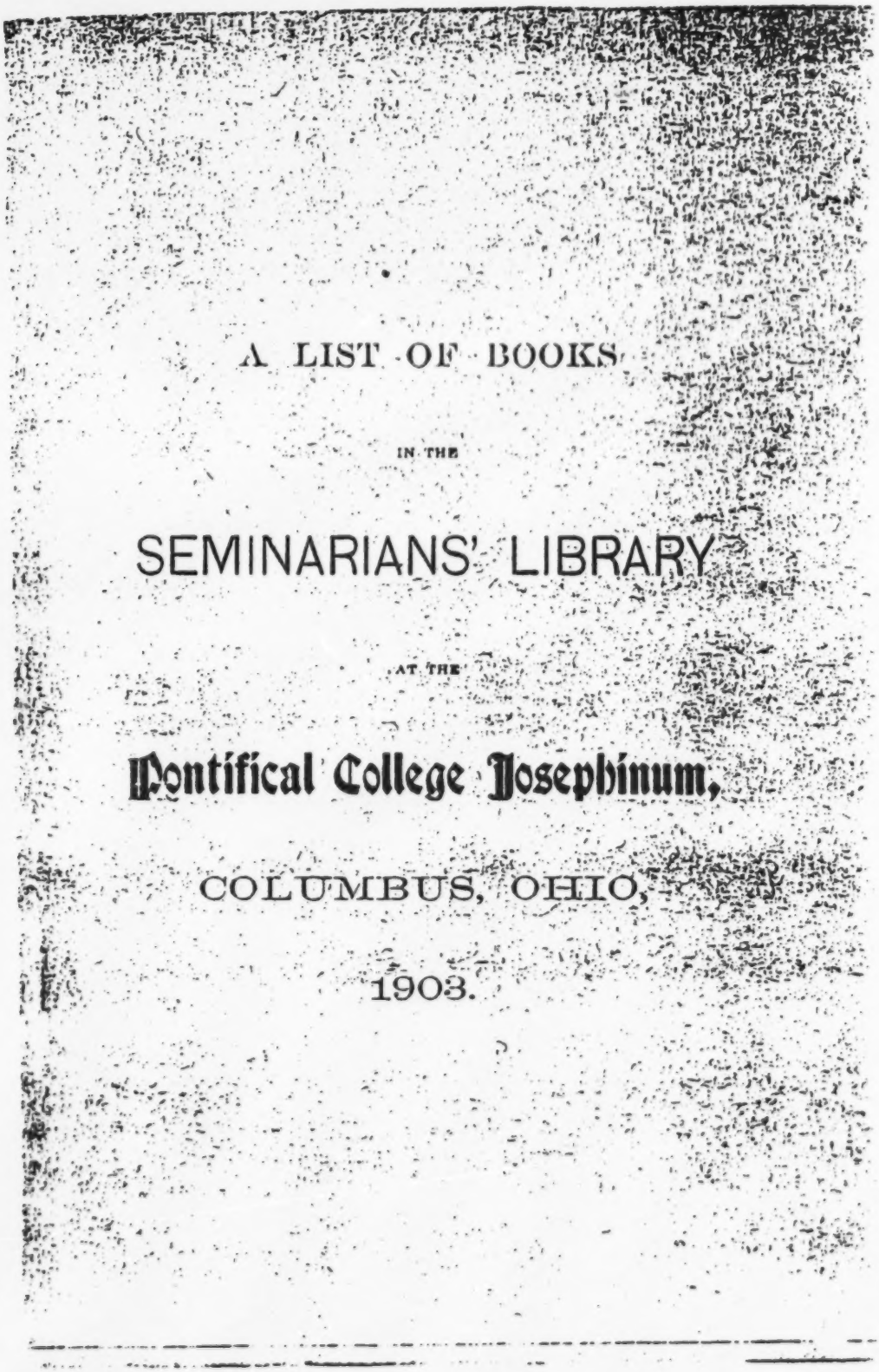
Figure 4

No.	Shelf 12.			
500	Wunderwerke des hl. Franciscus,	Natolius, Franciscus.	München.	1658. 1.00
501	Paepstlicher Suetonius,	Troester, Johannes.	Hyperanhylae	1671. 1.00
502	Vita Sancti Francisci Sal.	Michael, Jacobus.	Dilingae.	1700 1.00
503	Der Karthaeuser Orden in Deutschland,	Reichenlechner, Cyprian.	Wuerzburg.	1885. 1.00
504	Daniel O'Connell,	Wehrmann, A.	Mainz.	1874. .50
505	Antonius von Padua,	Schreyring, S. O.S.F.	Innsbruck.	897. 1.00
506	Das Leben Mariae,	Hirscher, J. B.	Freiburg.	1879. .60
507	Die sel. Maria v. d. Menschwerdung Johannis B.	Dupanloup, Felix.	Koeln.	1860. 1.00
508	4 neue Sterne, B. Labre, Laurentius, Carai	Ott, Georg.	Regensburg.	1882. .50
509	Gedenkblaetter der hl. Birgitta v. Schweden	Herder. B.	Freiburg.	1891. .30
510	Geschichte des hl. Bernhard,	Ratisbonne-Sintzel. I.	Regensburg.	1843. 1.00
511	" " " "	" " 2	"	1843. 1.00
512	Maria Magdalena von Borgo,	Scheefer. Jos.	New York.	901. 1.-
513	Joseph von Cupertino,	Kath. Priester.	Aachen.	1843. .50
514	Alphons [illegible] Liguori pr. F. Spee.	Schick, J. G.	Schaffhausen.	1853. 1.50
515	Leo. M. Wittmann pr. Alex. v. Hohenlohe	Werfer, Albert.	"	1856. 1.50
516	Barthol. Holzhauser,	" "	"	1853. 1.00
517	Hl. Karl Borromaeus,	" "	"	1852. 1.00
518	Pius VII. pr. Ehrw. M. Crescentia	Schick, J. G.	"	1867. 1.00
519	Joseph von Goerres,	Werfer, Albert.	"	1869. 1.00
[illegible]	Johann Adam Moehler und Bautain	" "	"	186 1.100

40

41

Figure 5
33.


A LIST OF BOOKS

IN THE

SEMINARIANS' LIBRARY

AT THE

Pontifical College Josephinum,

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

1903.

Figure 6

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34.

SCRIPTURE.

Biblische Archeologie. Dr. P. Schegg. Freiburg, 1887.

Bible Sainte. De Sacy. Paris, 1831.

Biblia Vulgata. 1, 2, 3, 4. Loch. Ratisbonæ, 1863.

Biblische Geschichte. Schmid. New York. 1861.

Biblische Offenbarung. Haneberg. Regensburg, 1852.

Bible History. Reeve. Boston.

Bible, Story of the. C. Foster. Philadelphia, 1873.

Catena. 1, 2, 3. Thomm Aquin. Regensburg, 1846.

Chaine d'Or. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. S. Thomæ Aquin. Paris, 1854.

Calmet. Commentarius in V. T., 11 vols., and N. T., 7 vols. Wirceburgi.

Comparative Grammar of Aryan Languages. J. Beames. London, 1872.

Commentarii in 4 Prophetas Majores. C. A. Lapide. Antwerpiæ, 1625.

" in Acta Ap. Epist. & Apoca. " " 1627.

" in Epis. S. Pauli. " " 1638.

" in Josue, Jud. Reg. Paralip. " " 1718.

" Pentateuch. " " 1681.

" XII. Proph. Minores. " " 1720.

" Ecclesiasticum. " " 1723.

" Proverbia. " " 1724.

" Ecclesiasten. " " 1725.

" IV. Evangelia. " " 1735.

Commentarius in S. Script., 21 vols. C. A. Lapide. Parisiis, 1877.

Comment. in S. Script. Supplem. Psal. 1, 2. Job. 3 vols. C. A. Lapide. Parisiis.

Errata of Protestant Bible. T. Ward. New York, 1847.

Figure 7

35.

Katechismus. der Roemische. 1, 2. Dr. F. Kuenzer. Schaffhausen, 1866.

Katechetisches Handbuch. *L. Mehler.* Regensburg. 1855.

Katechismus Erklærung. 3 vols. Dr. J. Schmitt. Herder. Freiburg. 1877.

Katechismus. B. Overberg. Muenster. 1830.

Pastor and his People. Rev. D. Potter. Dublin, 1876.

Poor Man's Catechism. J. Mannock, O. S. B. Baltimore.

Religion, Lehrbuch der. 2 vols. Muenchen. 1847.

Religions-Handbuch. Cl. Siemers. Muenster. 1845.

Sakramente. Erzæhlungen ueber. Regensburg. 1876.

Sonntags-Christenlehren. J. M. Fick. Neuburg. 1876.

Unterrichts- und Erbauungsbuch. L. Gofline. Wuerzburg. 1843.

PHILOSOPHY.

Education. Spurzheim. New York. 1847.

Foundation of Death. A. Gustafson. Boston. 1884.

Gemueth, das. Jungmann. Freiburg. 1885.

Logik und Noetik. Dr. Hagemann. Freiburg. 1879.

Man, Endowments of. Bish Ullathorne. London. 1882.

Man, History of, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4. Edinburgh. 1778.

Makrobiotik. C. Hufeland. Berlin. 1860.

Padagogik. Dr. A. Stoeckl. Mainz. 1873.

Philosophicæ. Institutiones. Bouvier. Parisiis. 1850.

Philosophicæ Institutiones. Liberatore. Vols. 1, 2, 3. Prati. 1883.

Philosophica, Summa. Russo. S. J. Boston. 1885.

Philosophica, Summa, Vols. 1, 2, 3. Zigliara. Parisiis. 1895.

Philosophie, Lehrbuch der. A. Stoeckl. Mainz. 1887.

Psychology in Education. R. Roark. New York. 1895.

Psychologie. Dr. Esser. Muenster. 1854.

Staatliche Volksschule. Mainz. 1897.

Summo, de Bono. L. Lessius. Freiburg. 1860.

Vernunftlehre, Vols. 1, 2, 3. Sailer. Muenchen. 1795.

Wiedersehen, vom, nach dem Tode. Dr. Heinrichen. Leipzig.

HISTORY.

American Catholic Hist. Researches. M. Griffin. Philadelphia. 1888.

American Cath. Hist. Society. Vols. 6 and 7. Philadelphia. 1890.

American Institutions. A. Tocqueville. Boston. 1870.

Ancient History (bis). P. Fredet. Baltimore. 1876.

Anglicana Historia. Bart. de Cotton. London. 1850.

Badia di Leno. Zaccaria. Venezia. 1767.

Biographie Universelle, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4. F X. Feller. Nevers. 1815.

Bischoefe, Unsere. B. Hammer. Louisville. 1872.

Catholic Missions of U. S. J. G. Shea. New York. 1854.

Catholic Church, History of. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4. Darras. New York. 1865.

Catholic Church in U. S., History of. De Courcy. New York. 1886.

Chinesische Mission. J. Schall. Wien. 1834.

Civil War, History in U. S. Dr. Moore. New York. 1866.

Constitution of the U. S. Laidlaw. New York.

Consulats. Geschichte des. I to 20. I to X. A. Thiers. Leipzig. 1845-61.

Figure 8

36.

Sermons at Oxford University. Newman. London. 1872.

" at Mass. P. O'Keefe. Dublin. 1888.

" Paulists. New York. 1868

" Five Minute. 1, 2. Paulists. New York.

" T. Preston. New York. 1867.

" Practical (bis). J. Perry. London.

" Short. 1, 2. N. Redmond. New York. 1893.

" F. Schouppe. New York. Benziger.

" (bis). J. Sweeny. New York. 1879.

" Short (bis): H. Thomas. Baltimore, 1869.

" Weninger. Cincinnati, 1881.

" on Moral Subjects. Wiseman. New York, 1866.

" Short. Wolfgarten. St. Louis. 1893.

Sittenlehre. Hunolt, S. J. Regensburg, 1848.

Sittenreden. Segneri, S. J. Regensburg, 1854.

Sonntagspredigten. 2 vols. M. Liedle. Lindau, 1855.

Sonn- und Festtagspredigten. 2 vols. Dr. Schmitt. Freiburg, 1887.

Sonntags-Predigten. 4 copies. Weninger Cincinnati, 1879.

Spoken Word. T. Potter. Boston. 1872.

Suendenhass, Predigten. Veith. Augsburg. 1806.

Unterweisung in der kath. Religion. 1 to 3. Dr. X. Massl. Regensburg. 1853.

Wegweiser in die Marianische Literatur. P. J. Kolb. Freiburg, 1888.

Wunden unserer Zeit. H. Hansjakob. Freiburg, 1892.

Zeitpredigten. Dr. Foerster. Breslau, 1849.

Zeitpredigten. 1, 2. A. Westermayer. Augsburg, 1850.

LEXICON.

Denkwuerdigkeiten der Christkatholischen Kirche. Vols. 1 to 17. A. Binterim. Mainz, 1838.

Dictionnaire Historique. Vols. 1 to 13. De Feller. Paris, 1833.

Ferraris L. Bibliotheca. Vols. 1 to 13. Genua, 1767.

Hand-Lexicon. Vols. 1, 2. Zickel. New York, 1874.

Historia Theologico-Critica. Vols. 1 to 13. O. Lumper. August Vindel, 1783.

Ketzer-Lexicon, 3 vols. P. Fritz. Wuerzburg, 1828.

Kirchenlexicon, 11 vols. Wetzer-Welte. Freiburg, 1882.

Kirchenlexicon, 4 vols. Dr. Aschbach. Frankfurt, 1846.

American New Cyclopedia, Vols. X, XII. Ripley & Dana. New York, 1871.

Annual Cyclopedia, Vols. 1 to 15 and 20. New York, 1876.

PERIODICALS.

Annales de Lourdes. 1878–1883.

Annalen der Verbreitung des Glaubens, 1, 2, 3. Einsiedeln, 1872.

American Cyclopedia. Ripley & Dana, New York, 1883.

American Institute. Albany, 1868.

Ave Maria, Vols. 13, 15, 17, 18, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44. 1877–1897.

American Catholic Quarterly Review, Vols. 1 to 23. 1876–1898.

Armen-Seelen-Freund, Vol. 5. 1892.

Figure 9

37.

bibliography is **A List of Books in the Seminarians Library at the Pontifical College Josephinium 1903.** Entries are entered alphabetically. The bibliography is not annotated. However, bibliographic citations are expressed that indicate the title, author, place of publication and year.

At the present time, The Library uses the Dewey Decimal Classification system for books on secular topics, non-Catholic religions and scripture. An adaption of this scheme, the Lynn-Peterson Alternative Classification, is used for books about the writings of the Church Fathers, The Catholic Church, its teachings and history (see Figure 10).

Current Library Collection

The A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library has a strong collection in philosophy, dogma, moral theology, scripture, liturgy and church history. Over 113,000 items make up the collection with 96,000 volumes of books, 500 periodical titles and a newspaper collection of 30 titles, including national Catholic publications.

There is a collection of video and audiocassette materials on a wide range of spiritual and religious topics. Slides of biblical archaelogy are available, as well. The major indexes and abstracts required for research in theological disciplines are here. Microform is available for back issues of Catholic newspapers and Psychological Abstracts.

The faculty and students of the Josephinium, as well as

Lynn-Peterson Classification Scheme

CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGIOUS WORKS

200			RELIGION IN GENERAL
210			NATURAL RELIGION
220			SCRIPTURE
230			CHRISTIAN WRITINGS
	230.1		Patristics in General
	230.2		Greek Writers
	230.6		Latin Writers
240			THEOLOGY
	240 - 240.1	200's	Foundations
	240.1	300's	Church
	240.1	400's	Ecumenism
	240.2	500's	Trinity
	240.2	600-670	Creation
	240.2	680-990	Christ
	240.2	1000's	Mary
	240.2	1100's	Salvation
	240.2	1200-1440	Sacraments
	240.2	1450-1590	Eschatology
	240.3		Moral Theology
	240.4		Christian Life
	240.5		Christian Mysticism
	240.6		Meditations
	240.7		Ministry
	240.74		Preaching
	240.76		Catechetics
	240.77		Missions
	240.78		Parish Life
	240.79		Social Justice
	240.8		Liturgy
	240.9		Canon Law and Papal Documents
270			CHURCH HISTORY
270.2			CHURCH HISTORY - SPECIFIC COUNTRIES
	270.53		United States Church History
270.7			EASTERN CHRISTIANITY
270.8			MONASTICISM AND RELIGIOUS ORDERS
280			PROTESTANT CHURCHES
290-299			OTHER RELIGIONS

Figure 10

faculty and currently enrolled students at Trinity Lutheran Seminary and the Methodist Theological School in Delaware, Ohio may borrow materials from the library. In house use of materials is available to the Central Ohio community. Computerized literature searches are available to faculty and students through OCLC's EPIC and FIRSTSEARCH.

The Library staff consists of two librarians and three assistant library clerks. Figures 11 and 12 show the two floors of the Library.

Summary

In conclusion, the use of primary and secondary sources are necessary for research into library history. Primary sources can play a major role in ascertaining a particular aspect of this history. Secondary sources are necessary to fill in where there are no primary sources available.

This history of the A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library is meant to stimulate and facilitate further research into theological library history which is rich in tradition. The library has an important mission to support the curriculum of the host institution and to build the collection for present and future needs of that institution. The future of theological libraries seems to indicate a greater pressure for access from outside the institution.

LIBRARY FLOOR PLAN - FIRST FLOOR

A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library

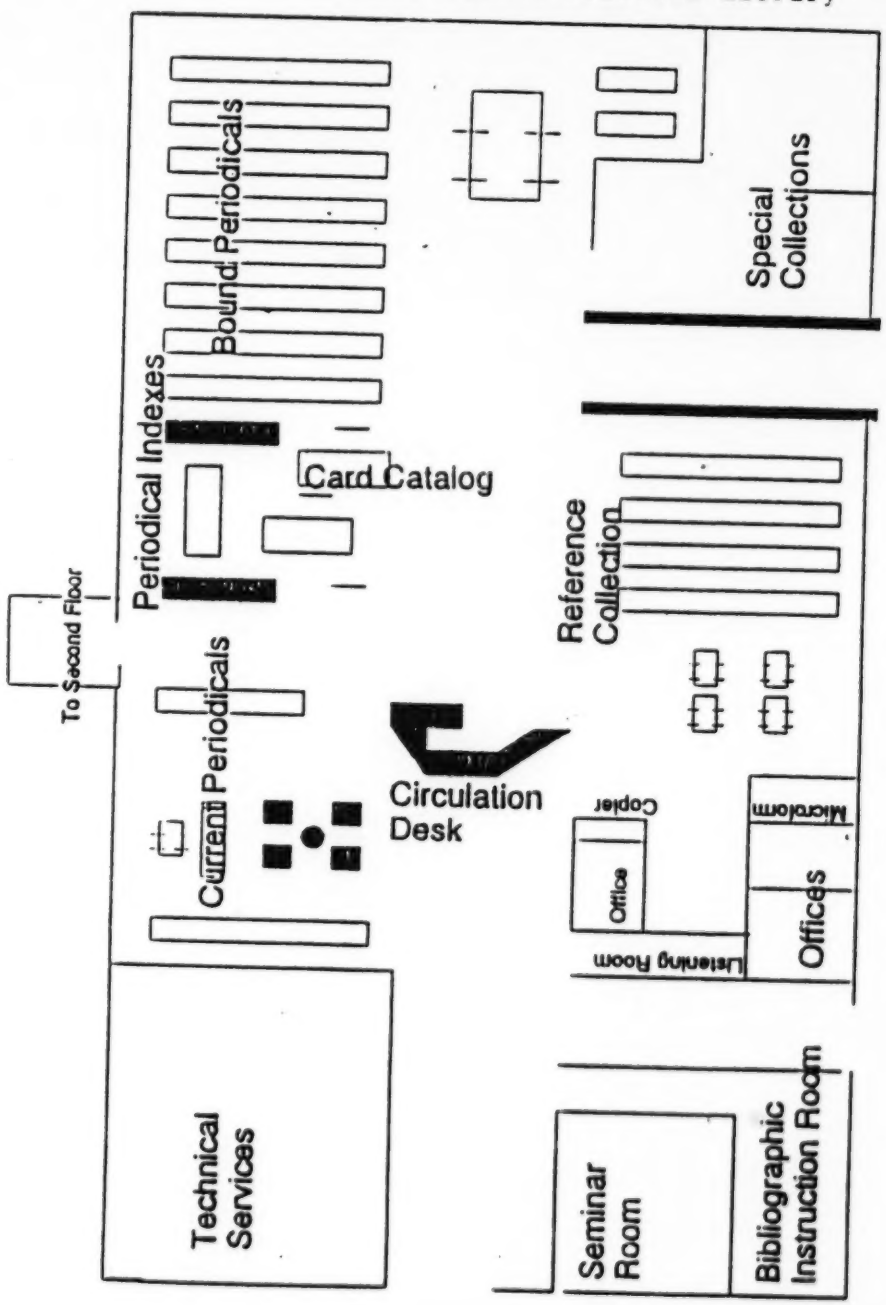

Figure 11

41.

LIBRARY FLOOR PLAN - SECOND FLOOR

A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library

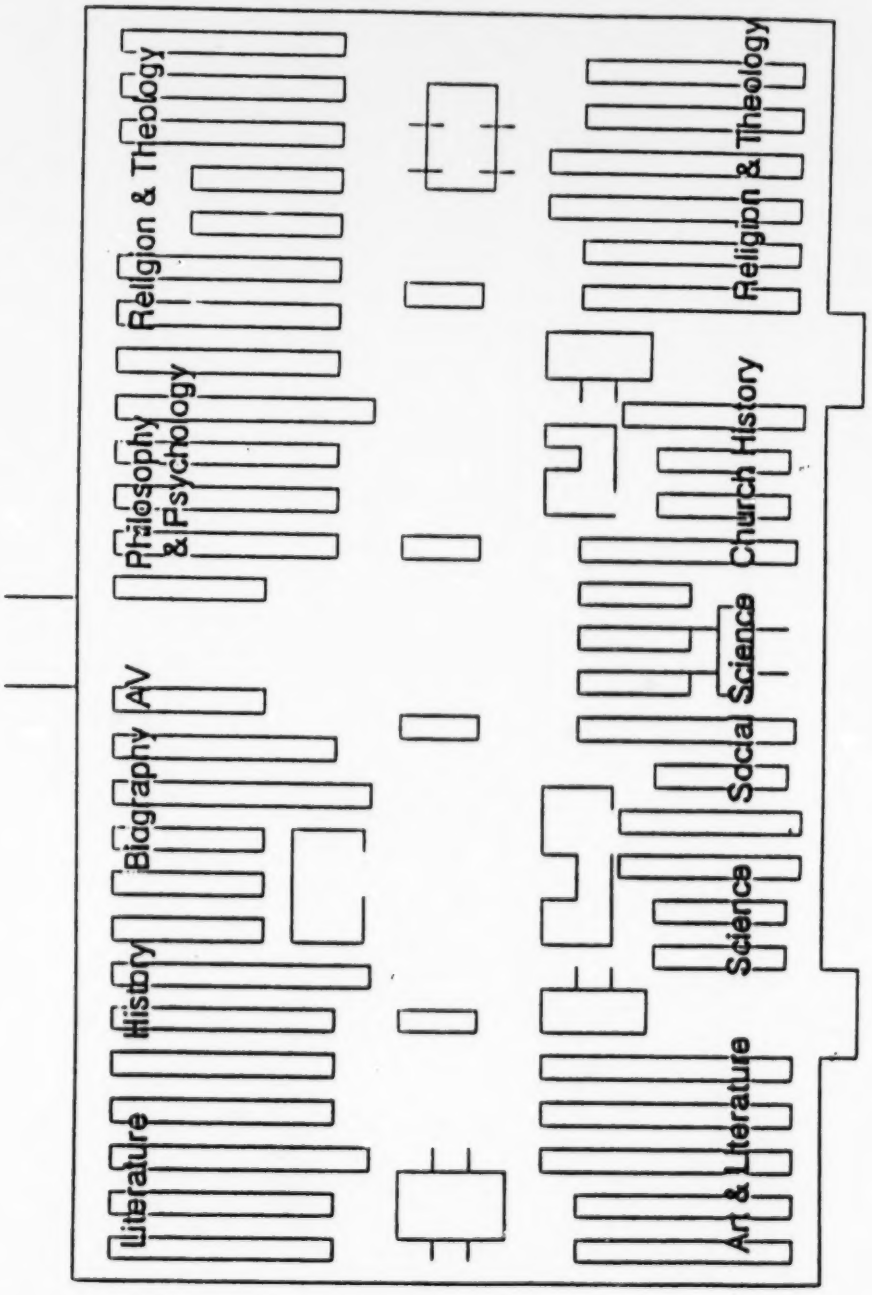

Figure 12

APPENDIX A: MAJOR PRIMARY SOURCES OF THE LIBRARY

_____. **Biography and Hagiographa.** Columbus, Ohio: circa 1900.

_____. **Catalog of Old and Venerable Books.** Columbus, Ohio: circa 1890.

_____. **A List of Books in the Seminarians' Library at the Pontifical College Josephinium.** Columbus, Ohio: 1903.

_____. **Liturgy, Canon Law and Patrology.** Columbus, Ohio: circa 1900.

_____. **Josephinium.** Worthington, Ohio: 1967-1976.

_____. **Josephinium Alumni News.** Worthington, Ohio (June 1963): 2-36.

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_____. **A. T. Wehrle Memorial Library Guide to Library Resources 1993/94.** Worthington, Ohio: 1-14.

_____. **Library Information.** Worthington, Ohio: 1993/94.

_____. **Library Newsletter.** Worthington, Ohio. 1991-1992.

_____. **Pontifical Josephinium Filing Rules.** Worthington, Ohio. 1992.

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De Klerk, Peter and Hilgert Earle, ed. 1980. **Essays on theological librarianship.** Philadephia: The American Theological Library Association,

Dicker, Herman. 1988. **Of learning and libraries: The seminary library at one hundred.** New York: Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

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